

PROCEEDINGS  
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ON A SMALL COLLECTION OF REPTILES FROM  
ARGENTINA.

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For about a year during 1920 and 1921 Mr. James L. Peters conducted the Phillips Expedition to South America, the principal object being to collect birds for the Museum of Comparative Zoology. At Huanuluan, however, in the Gobernacion del Rio Negro, Mr. Peters found time to make a small and very interesting collection of reptiles in a region which apparently has been rather less worked than the territories of Chubut to the south and Neuquen to the northwest. We owe much of our recent knowledge regarding the reptiles of this region to Koslowsky, whose papers appeared in the Revista of the LaPlata Museum.

**Paludicola bufonina** (Bell).

Peters found this frog abundant and preserved ten examples.

**Diplolaemus darwini** Bell.

Peters collected six examples of this handsome lizard. In his report on the Reptiles and Batrachians of the Princeton Patagonian Expedition, Zoology, 3, 2, 1909, p. 221, Stejneger maintains the validity of *D. darwini* as a species distinct from *D. bibronii*, which seems to be entirely justified. The combination of the genus *Diplolaemus* with *Leiosaurus* proposed by Koslowsky in 1898 (Rev. Mus. La Plata, S, p. 167) appears much less plausible, although I have not material to do more than suggest that his observations require confirmation.

**Phymaturus spurcus**, sp. nov.

Type an adult male, M. C. Z. No. 14,791, from Huanuluan, Rio Negro, Argentina. Collected by James L. Peters.

Somewhat intermediate between *P. palluma* (Molina) and *P. patagonicus* Koslowsky. Peters' series of five specimens all agree in having more spinose tails, smaller dorsal granules than *patagonicus* and a perfectly uni-

form coloration, while they differ from *palluma* in having considerably less spinose tails and in not having the mid-dorsal granules very considerably enlarged and flattened as well as lacking the characteristic color pattern.

*Description.*—Head small, snout short; nostril latero-superior; ear opening large; head scales small, subequal; sub-conical on the temples; sides of neck and throat strongly plicate; body much depressed; dorsal scales minute granular, with a few enlarged granules scattered over the dorsal and lateral surfaces; lateral scales minute, granular; mid-dorsals but very slightly enlarged (less so than in *palluma*) and very slightly flattened; ventrals much larger than dorsals, squarish, smooth, in regular transverse series; limb short, adpressed hind limb reaches to the axilla; digits short and thick; males with a series of 8 (9 or 10) preanal pores, tail once and one-fourth the length of head and body with whorls of spinose scales which are much smaller than those figured in Bell (Voy. Beagle, 3, 1842, Plate 14, fig. 2) for *palluma* (called *flagellifer*) and more spinose than in Koslowsky's figure of *patagonica*, although the spine-like scales are not so very much larger. In *palluma* the color is olive with blackish marbling, the pattern being well defined in several Chilean specimens in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. While Koslowsky's types from Patagonia were all speckled with light markings on the dark background, Mr. Peters' series is all exactly alike and shows a rich mahogany brown on the body, lighter and more yellowish on the tail with no trace of markings whatsoever.

#### ***Liolaemus kingii* Bell.**

Two specimens apparently perfectly typical.

#### ***Liolaemus elongatus* Koslowsky.**

Six specimens of this little known species vary slightly from the types in that the range of variation in the number of rows of scales about the body is extended to 112—the highest number mentioned by Koslowsky being 103. Peters' examples are old adults and are chubby and squat and quite similar in habit to *L. kingii* but more depressed. The name *elongatus*, inapt at best, was evidently suggested by the habit of the young.

#### ***Liolaemus magellanicus* (Homb. & Jacq.)**

Four specimens before me from Huanuluan are perfectly typical *magellanicus* and I have compared them with specimens from Patagonia, identified by Stejneger as *L. lineomaculatus* Boulenger and captured by the Hatcher Expedition. I can not be persuaded, with only this material available for comparison, that these two species really should be combined, although this proposal has been made by Koslowsky (Rev. Mus. La Plata, 8, 1898, p. 173).

#### ***Liolaemus boulengeri* Koslowsky.**

There are five specimens of this elegant form at hand and the finding that they occurred at Huanuluan was to be expected, as the co-types came from both Chubut and Neuquen.

**Liolaemus rothi** Koslowsky.

It is with great hesitation that I use this name for four lizards which agree but moderately well with Koslowsky's description and figure (Rev. Mus. La Plata, 8, 1898, p. 177, Plate 4). However, there can be no doubt but that these specimens are closely related to *rothi* and that without typical material for comparison it would be impossible to discuss them intelligently in more detail.

